

# The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1919.

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BOOKS AND THE BOOK WORLD.  
(Weekly), one year, \$1.00  
(Monthly), \$0.50  
All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, 20 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.  
President, Frank A. Munsey, 150 Nassau St.  
Vice-President, Edwin W. Ward, 150 Nassau St.  
Editor, Edwin W. Ward, 150 Nassau St.  
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Paris office, 4 Rue de la Michodiere, off Rue du Quatre Septembre.  
Washington office, Munsey Building, 150 Nassau St.  
New York office, 150 Nassau St.  
All telegrams, money orders, etc., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Telephone, BEEKMAN 2200.

Printed at the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, 20 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

It is vitally important that the advocates of the President's League of Nations should not succeed in misleading the people into the belief that its opponents are hostile to any constitutional and practical arrangement that will be conducive to the prevention of war. Very many American citizens who would never consent to the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine or the yielding by a millimeter of the sovereignty of our nation are just as deeply concerned for the peace of the world as is the most enthusiastic Idealist supporter of the original Wilson programme. Many of these Americans, opposed outright to the objectionable features of the covenant which the President wants the Senate to accept untouched, would be glad to see a league of nations established as an experiment in the interest of peace provided that we could enter such a league and participate in such an experiment without the sacrifice of that which is more precious to our republic and its people than peace itself.

This is the plain truth of the matter, although it has been the trick of the President and of some of his spokesmen in the Congress and in the newspaper press to represent any objection to any entangling feature of the proposed covenant as opposition to any sort of international cooperation, whether styled a league of nations or otherwise labelled, for making more probable the preservation of peace and more difficult the beginning of war. Such an organization has always been the legitimate hope of millions in this country and elsewhere. There is nothing objectionable in the mere name of League of Nations. There was nothing objectionable in the name of the Hague Tribunal. What is objectionable is the employment of the name to cover a compact destructive of the independence of the United States.

ELIHU ROOT, one of the foremost of American statesmen, has pointed out how our independence may be preserved without rejecting the League of Nations in its entirety. Other plans for safeguarding our traditional policy and our freedom of action in foreign affairs will doubtless be suggested during the consideration of the treaty by the Senate. There will be little objection among the people to the acceptance of a league of nations which does not submerge any part of America's sovereign control of her own affairs and does not shake American independence and freedom of action, or involve us in foreign enterprises which are not our concern. This is what The Sun has believed from the beginning.

The chairman of the Republican National Committee, in his statement published yesterday, has effectively indicated the character of the reservations which must safeguard our independence from the destructive process contemplated by President Wilson in the original scheme he presented at Paris as America's demand upon Europe and now brings back to Washington as Europe's demand upon America. Mr. Hays states the minimum of the requirement from the Republican leaders:

"They must either eliminate Article X, or so change its provisions that our own Congress shall be morally as well as legally free to continue to exercise the functions which the Constitution devolves upon it;

"They must insure our full control of immigration, tariff and all other domestic policies;

"They must enable us to quit the League at any time, on suitable notice, as an unconditional right.

The course to be pursued by the Republican leaders in the Senate is

obvious. Let them fight it out on this line if it takes all summer!

We hear a good deal about this not being a party question. President Wilson has made it a party question. He made it a party question when he appealed in vain to the voters of the United States to elect for his support and convenience a Congress which should enable him to do unchecked exactly what he is now trying to do by casuistry and concealment and voluminous outpourings of rhetoric. A party is not justly subject to reproach for advocating what is right. The Republicans in Congress supported the President throughout the war with a patriotic disregard of partisanship. Their present demand for reservations to safeguard American independence under the treaty of Versailles is equally patriotic and in no objectionable sense partisan.

Let them fight it out on this line if it takes all summer!

**Premature Appointments.**

The announcement comes from Washington and JOHN W. DAVIS, now the American Ambassador to England, is to represent the United States on the Permanent Court of International Justice which is to be established by the Council of the League of Nations. Mention is also made of the selection of RAYMOND B. FOSBERG, former chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, for some other post under the League of Nations the precise character of which is undisclosed.

These selections are premature and are discourteous toward the Senate to make them before that body has acted on the Treaty of Versailles.

Even if the League of Nations should be approved by the Senate some interesting questions will arise as to the status of American officials thereunder. Are they to be regarded as officers of the United States? If so, they can only be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate; for the Constitution so provides, except in the case of inferior officers, whose appointment may be vested by Congress in the President alone, in the heads of departments.

Can any American officials of the League of Nations be appointed at all without the enactment of a statute by Congress to carry the provisions of the treaty into effect? How otherwise can their compensation be provided for?

These and many other questions ought to be settled before particular persons are named for positions under the League of Nations which are as yet without any legal sanction.

**The Way in Which "Woodrow Wilson Did the Best He Could."**

The interest of the American people in Shantung is not in the matter of the distant politics of the Far East. Their interest just now is in the fact that the men who pretended to represent the United States at the Paris Conference agreed to a plan by which territory in a weak republic was turned over to a strong monarchy. Thus the people of this republic, the inspiration and the pattern of aspiring nationalities since 1776, appear in the light of being willing to see 40,000,000 human beings denied the opportunity to live under a republican form of government.

An apologist for the President, Senator JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, explains that "the real reason for the Peace Conference accepting all this was that Japan was going to quit and walk out," and that "Woodrow Wilson did the best he could." What this last sentence really means of course is that Mr. Wilson did anything and everything at whatever sacrifice of America's sovereignty or of the feelings of the peoples whose right to self-determination he formerly wept over—anything and everything to put through that nebulous Covenant.

At the dispersal of the property of the late Imperial German Government Great Britain got lands and seas and business; France got lands and money; Japan got a huge Chinese province to which Germany never had an honest title. Mr. Wilson returns with a Covenant attached to which is a bill of sale of the right of Congress to declare war, a waiver of the Monroe Doctrine and a quidnunc deed of our national independence. These he asks the Senate to sign.

All that America had expected to get from the Peace Conference was honor; and that, as Senator WILLIAMS practically admits, was forgotten in the bargaining.

**Our Far Eastern Athletics.**

The youths of our Far Eastern islands have developed an American fondness for athletics, and, accepting as their own our games, they have attained in a comparatively few years a surprising degree of skill and excellence. This was shown by the interest they displayed and the records they made in the Far East Athletics Games held this year in Manila.

These games, which have become the biggest athletic events of the Orient, owe their origin to the development of the athletic spirit among the Filipinos. They were planned by the Filipinos about ten years ago and are now participated in by the Philippines, China and Japan—this year for the first time Siam and Malaya were represented.

Nineteen new records were established at the meet this year which were not only good for the Far East but would attract more than passing attention at an athletic contest in this country. The 220 yard dash was won in twenty-three seconds; the 880 yard run in two minutes and five seconds; the one mile run in four minutes and fifty-two seconds and the

440 yard swimming contest in six minutes and thirty-eight seconds; the shotput was almost 38 feet and the pole vault 10 feet and 11 inches. Of the nineteen new records made five were won by Japan, two by China and twelve by the Philippines.

The chief winner of single events was an exceptionally well trained young Chinaman, CHU EN TE, who made the highest individual scores ever reached in Far East athletics. The general summary showed China winner of the pentathlon, decathlon and soccer football; Japan winner of the marathon and tennis singles and the Philippines winner of track and field events, swimming, tennis doubles and basketball and base ball. "When it came to baseball there was no one in the game except the Filipinos," according to reports of the sporting writers. The great American game is safe in the hands of its Far Eastern devotees. The Manila Free Press review of the meet says:

"The Filipino athletes acquitted themselves with credit and even covered themselves with glory. Pitted against some of the best of Japan and most of the best of China, they showed that they can hold their own and possibly a little more than hold their own in athletic rivalry."

The introduction of athletics in the Philippines was an educational experiment of the Federal Government. It led almost immediately to the growth of a school spirit which had not before existed, it eliminated tardiness and increased regularity of school attendance. Besides, it brought together in friendly contests tribes that were formerly mutually hostile, and by furnishing athletic rivalry it offered a satisfactory substitute for tribal warfare. Athletics, in fact, have been a bulwark of Filipino health and character as well as a peacemaker and have thus proved well worthy of the encouragement received from the island administration.

**New Distinction for E. Arnold.**

We quote from LAWYER STEVENSON'S examination of MR. HENRY FORD:

"Q. Did you ever hear of BENEDICT ARNOLD?"

"A. Yes."

"Q. Who was he?"

"A. A traitor."

Now BENEDICT ARNOLD wrote some commonplace pamphlets, but he is set down in history as a traitor to his country, a traitor to his country, a traitor to his country.

The Senate defenders of the League are making out a great case—against their client.

To the growing popularity of the American photoplay in England, London reports a very serious barrier, that of the incomprehensibility to Britishers of Yankee slang and colloquialisms. American producers will have to surmount the obstacle by substituting subtitled scenes for their own.

It might as well mix up HENRY and HENRIOT, or CALIGULA and CALISTO, or TAMERLANE and TELEMACHUS. A man who would get such inadequate coordination from his memory cells would be likely not to know ALVY ADE from ALVA ADE, or HENRY FORD from HENRY HAYES, or JAMES FORD from JAMES FORD.

He would confuse the dexterous satirist, Mrs. WILSON WOODROW, with the author of "The New Freedom." If he mistook BENEDICT ARNOLD for ARNOLD BENNETT, he might take ENOCH ARNOLD for Enoch Arden, and Enoch Arden for EDWIN ARDEN and EDWIN ARDEN for EDWIN ARDEN and so on ad infinitum. He wouldn't know MONK EASTMAN from MAX.

**A Significant Social Development.**

Another incorporation of a company to establish a public country club in the metropolitan district brings the number of such enterprises, amply financed, which have been put under way within a year up to half a dozen at least. It may be that the promoters of these interesting projects would prefer to have them known as proprietary clubs, and with proper reason, in that there will be restrictions as to patronage, both for the comfort of guests and the protection of investments.

A number of these clubs are largely the enterprises of managers of hotels or large restaurants of this city, which insures excellence of clubhouse entertainment as well as a convenient source to draw upon for patrons. Some have been called to public attention as golf more specifically than country clubs, and probably have enhanced value of affected real estate as their chief inspiration.

The point of social interest here is that successful business men appear to be more than willing, eager, to invest in projects whose financial well being depends almost wholly upon a social development growing out of a new vacation time purpose, the search for resorts providing out of door exercise with the comforts and luxury of club life as an added attraction.

This does not seem to be wholly a result of an increase in the number of people whose purses warrant liberal vacation expenditures; there were people who spent money liberally, lavishly for those days, when Cape May, Long Branch, Saratoga were names which throughout the land conjured scenes of high cost social gayety.

But had fashion not been fickle toward those and other resorts almost as well known a generation ago they would now all be better known for their golf courses, their acres of tennis courts, than for their smooth beaches, their healing waters. What resort could now draw multitudes, not for a week end visit but for a summer's sojourn, whose most alluring advertisement was the length and breadth of its verandas?

Not only are there many more people now than a generation ago who can afford not inexpensive vacations of one or two or three months, but there is a much greater increase, proportionately, in the number who devote wide, open air spaces for active

sports. The numerous proprietary clubs are not offering a supply for which they hope for a demand; they are hurrying to provide a supply for which the demand already clamors.

One hundred and twenty-nine years ago to-day GEORGE WASHINGTON signed an act of Congress establishing the District of Columbia as the seat of government of the United States. This law was respected in letter and spirit until December of 1918.

Here it is the heart of summer and not a man eating shark has appeared off the Jersey beaches.

"If ninety United States Senators were truly concerned about the details of the peace treaty some 400,000 school teachers who teach geography are just as anxious to see the new maps," explains the National Geographic Society in proposing a radical divergence from the old way of teaching geography by substituting pictures for the charts depicting the treaty's territory settlements. According to the outlined plan a picture of a Bolshevik riot should explain why Russia has no definite geography to-day; a picture of the British fleet at Heligoland should sever all associations of that rock with Germany, and a picture of happy Arabian group should tell of the disposition of that province. But as far as pictorial instruction goes the "ninety United States Senators keenly concerned" about the inner workings of the Peace Conference get little information from pictures of Versailles and the Hotel Cillon.

At last Dr. WILSON realizes that only by consultation with other physicians can the treaty's life be saved.

To the existing nine prizes aggregating about \$200,000 for aerial accomplishments of one sort or another has now been added the \$50,000 bounty for a commercial flight to South Africa and the Indies. The adventurers of to-day have goals as brilliant as the mines and treasures of the Spanish Main.

The President's invitation to all hands to come to the White House suggests that he is to be openly arrived at, although the terms of peace were not.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE announces that he has a new plan for Ireland. As each new Irish programme offered by the Prime Minister makes both ends of Ireland more furious than its antecedent, the general idea may be to keep on until there is no more indignation than there are snakes in the island.

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**Next Winter's Coal.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The advertisement of the National Coal Association in THE SUN of July 9 says: "Coal consumers have failed to buy for use during the coming fall and winter." We placed an order with a local dealer for a carload of anthracite coal on May 1 and up to this date the dealer has been unable to get the mine operator to ship it. In desperation I asked another dealer in another locality if he would quote us a price on a carload of coal and he replied that he had coal to sell in his yard but could not get the coal companies to ship on carload orders.

We have tried to buy for two months to buy coal, knowing that the price would advance with each summer month. The advertisement mentioned above is adding insult to injury. Please give this complaint such notice as it deserves.

E. R. MINNIS.  
BROOKLYN, July 15.

**A Kansas Suggestion for Auto Tourists.**

Horton correspondence Topika Capital, Jim Campbell, a Horton man, was stuck the other day in a bad mud hole, and after exhausting all the tricks of the game he found his long record was broken with his car mired and no team in sight. He started up the road looking for a team when he met a man leading a team of elephants.

The elephant easily pushed the car out of the mud and the circus man refused to take any money for the service. The elephant was not very common in the country road around Horton," Campbell explained, "steps should be taken to have more brought here."

**Trade Briefs.**

Scottish raspberry growers are said to be realizing immense profits on their crop these days. The raspberry production of Scotland totals about 3,500 tons.

Japanese pepper and menthol dealers expect a revival in their trade soon. There was quite a slump in this industry during the war, the only orders that were received being small ones coming from America and parts of Europe.

Chinese Government railroads yielded a good profit for the year 1917. The report for that year shows a surplus of \$21,850,105, which is a slightly larger sum than the 1916 surplus and nearly double that of 1915.

Japan's foreign trade in forest products has greatly increased since the war. The export of lumber amounted to \$8,000,000, valuable to \$1,792,000. Camphor was shipped to the value of \$1,972,500, and exports of cocoon oil amounted to \$5,860,000.

The diamond imports of Japan show a large increase. To the end of 1918 diamonds to the value of \$1,089,500 were imported, as against \$550,000 in 1917. No diamonds are produced in Japan, and the heavy import duty has not affected the demand.

The fusion of the well known British shoe polish firm of Day & Martin, Ltd., with Hargreaves Brothers & Co., Ltd., a long established concern, which for many years manufactured only laundry "blue" and black lead, but which has more recently added floor, metal and boot polish and other household requisites to its products, is reported from London by Trade Commissioner H. G. Brock.

## HOHENZOLLERN'S TRIAL.

A Reply to the Views Expressed by Former Governor McCall.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Governor McCall, objecting to the coming trial of the former Kaiser, criticizes an old English State trial. It is hardly fair to disqualify London as a venue merely because of the practices of other days and other men.

The Governor also declares that a standard should have been set up beforehand with a definite enactment and the imposition of a penalty—in other words, that a law defining such crimes and declaring the penalty should have existed in order to warrant a trial for the violation of the law. But, if, as it is to be assumed, the law is to be tried for what outside of Germany are regarded as crimes against humanity, what force is there in the complaint that there was no law in existence to meet the case?

The Governor's most ingenious if specious argument, however, is that the Kaiser did not do as the head of a State, and inasmuch as the Kaiser is being held accountable for his conduct he should go free. This hardly accords with our American notions of law, to which the Governor appeals.

Suppose the head of a corporation engages in an unlawful act; is he absolved of responsibility because the corporation is mulcted in damages? If, in time of war the Kaiser personally directed or approved of acts contrary to mankind's conceptions of humanity, why should he be as well as the nation which he represented be punished? Will the Kaiser be absolved of responsibility because the corporation is mulcted in damages?

Personal punishment is not intended for revenge but to prevent a repetition of the crime, and if enforced is much more likely to deter others than would the mere payment of money damages by the State.

GEORGE HARRIS.  
KENNESBURG, Me., July 15.

## THE PACKER'S SIDE OF IT.

A Contention That the World Is to Stay on a New Price Level.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The 7th issue of THE SUN contains an editorial article headed "Too High Prices for Too Much Beef." There is no question but that the situation is complicated and that it appears unreasonable for the Department of Agriculture and other agencies to be urging increased consumption of meat at present prices because of the large available supplies.

The real difficulty is that consumers believe that prices are unreasonably high and that an attempt is being made by "profiteers" to maintain high prices which prevailed during the war.

They fail to realize that in the opinion of the best business authorities the whole world is on a new price level and that there is little likelihood of any material reduction in the near future.

Boycotts are tentatively suggested as a possible remedy. There is probably little doubt but that boycotts would be of some value in reducing the whole level of meat prices, and consumers naturally argue that this would be a real benefit to them.

If they are considering only the immediate effects this would be true. But what would be the result in the long run? With a boycott of meat the price of meat products would be reduced, but the price of other foodstuffs would be increased, and the whole level of prices would be raised.

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## A DYE OF ANCIENT TYRE.

Royal Purple a Luxury Not on Sale in New York Shops.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I very much doubt if even New York, with all its imports displayed in its warehouses and shops, could excel the wonderful array of merchandise to be found in that ancient city of Phoenicia, Tyre. One has only to read the twelfth chapter of Ezekiel to learn this fact.

From these wonderful people came Tyrian purple, the dye of which the world has never seen. It was so costly that it was used only by royalty, and hence comes the saying royal purple. The royal robes of ancient kings were dyed with Tyrian purple.

This purple dye was extracted from a mollusk called the purple murex. It was found in tropical seas. It had thick shells covered with spines. It secreted a colorless liquid which when exposed to the atmosphere turned purple. History tells us that only a drop or so could be obtained from one mollusk, hence its value.